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NEWS AND NOTES

Twenty species of the order Hypocreales are reported by Mr. F. J. Seaver (Bull. Torrey Club **35**: 527. 1908) for the state of North Dakota. Of these, one is probably recorded for North America for the first time.

Contribution number 35 of the botanical department of Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (reprint from Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci. **14**: 1–34. 1908) contains a monograph of the Iowa Erysiphaceae by Mr. J. B. Anderson. Twenty-four species and four varieties are recorded for the state.

Mr. F. D. Kern, of the Indiana Experiment Station, in a synopsis of the work done on the genus *Gymnosporangium* (Bull. Torrey Club **35**: 499. 1908) records eighteen species for North America, three of which, *G. Davisii* Kern, *G. exiguum* Kern, and *G. floriforme* Thaxter, are described as new. In this paper three new combinations are also made.

Dr. N. Patouillard, in an article on new or little-known fungi (Bull. Soc. Myc. de Fr. **24**: 1–12. 1908), describes eighteen new species from various localities, among them *Heterochaete sublivida, Exidia olivacea, Hypochnus Langloisii, Pseudofavolus auriculatus, Xantochrous Ludovicianus* and *Xantochrous fusco-velutinus* from Langlois' collections in Louisiana, and *Tomentella aurantiaca, Leucoporus dictyoporus, Rosellinia Pepo, Leptothyrium glomeratum* and *Septoria Riviniae* from specimens collected by Duss in Guadeloupe.

M. Peltereau gives some valuable notes on various species of *Russula* in a recent article entitled "Etudes et observations sur les Russules" (Bull. Soc. Myc. de Fr. **24**: 95–120. 1908), reserving a more complete treatment of this difficult group until some future time.

An article by M. Biers (Bull. Soc. Myc. de Fr. **24**: 189–196. *pl. 11–14.* 1908), on the cultivation of the ordinary mushroom in underground galleries in Paris and other French cities, deals with the subject in a popular way, the illustrations adding much to the interest and value of the article.

The standing committee on education of the Botanical Society of America, in its fourth report on the college entrance course in botany, recommends the following types for the study of fungi: *Bacteria, Rhizopus* or *Mucor,* yeast, *Puccinia* (or powdery mildew), corn smut, mushroom, *Physcia* (or *Parmelia,* or *Usnea*).

The destruction of the stinkhorn, *Phallus impudicus,* in a small grove where the odor of the mature sporophores became objectionable, was successfully attempted in France by G. de Coutouly, who briefly describes his method in a recent article (Bull. Soc. Myc. de Fr. **24**: 181, 182. 1908). At the first appearance of a young sporophore, the soil was removed for a foot or more about the spot where it appeared and the space filled with quick-lime, which killed the mycelium. By following up this treatment, the grove was entirely freed of the fungus in question. Credit for the idea is given to a Bavarian forest ranger, who used lime to exterminate as many as possible of the poisonous species of *Amanita.*

An important paper by F. S. Earle, on the Genera of the North America Gill Fungi, appeared as an advance separate from Bulletin No. 18 of the New York Botanical Garden in January, 1909. It contains a list of generic names used in the group, with their types, and a key to the tribes and genera, with a technical description of each. Of the 147 genera included, 38 are proposed by the author as new, and many others are adopted from previous authors under the law of priority. *Cantharellus* is shown to be antedated by *Alectorolophoides, Schizophyllum* by *Hyponevris, Pleurotus* by *Crepidotus, Clitopilus* by *Orcella, Panaeolus* by *Campanularius, Tricholoma* by *Monomyces, Anellaria* by *Panaeolus, Armillaria* by *Spaerocephalus, Volvaria* by *Pseudofarinaceus,* and *Amanitopsis* by *Vaginata.*

A few of the new genera proposed are: *Gloeocybe,* based on *Lactarius insulsus; Lactarelis,* on *Russula nigricans; Dixophyllum,* on *Russula furcata; Scorteus,* on *Marasmius oreades; Omphalopsis,* on *Omphalia Campanella; Basidopus,* on *Mycena epipterygia; Collybidium,* on *Collybia velutipes; Monodelphus,* on *Clitocybe illudens; Amanitella,* on *Amanita farinosa;* and *Venenarius,* on *Amanita muscaria.*

A disease of New Hampshire apples, which has been studied by Professor Charles Brooks, of New Hampshire College, is fully described and illustrated in a recent number of the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club (**35**: 423–456. *pl. 29–35.* 1908). This disease, known as "Fruit Spot of Apples," is caused by a fungus described by Professor Brooks as *Cylindrosporium Pomi.* The fungus gains entrance to the intercellular spaces of the tissue of the apple through the stomata and causes reddish spots, which later become brown or blackish and slightly depressed. Chlamydospores and sclerotial masses of the fungus are the probable agencies for carrying the disease through the winter. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is a preventative, the application to be made as late as June or July.